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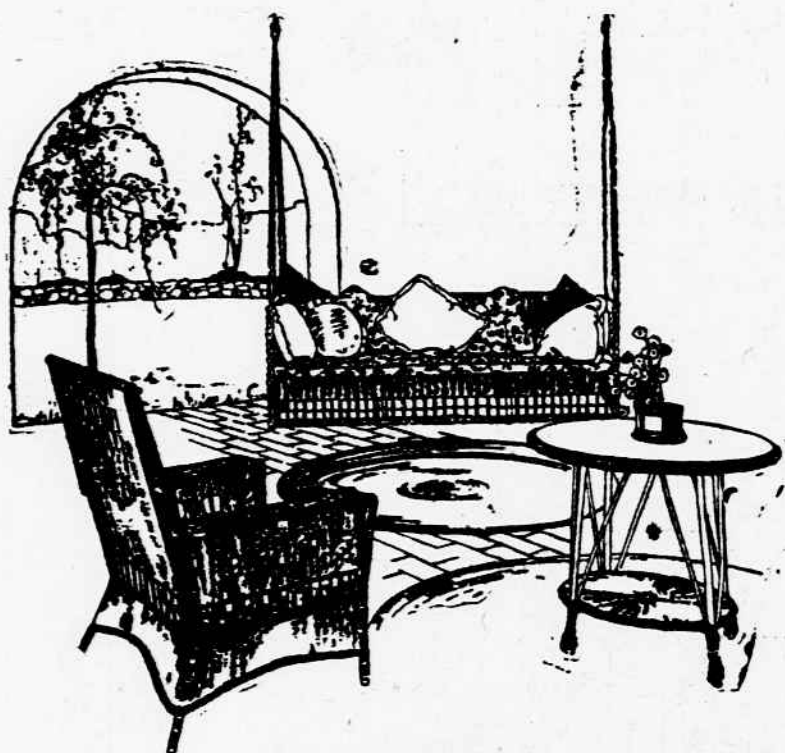
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Outdoors Is Now the Living Room

June is the month that we move the living room to the great outdoors. Most every one nowadays is making the porch just as comfortable a place as the living room. Here at the Lifetime Furniture Store is the place to look first for anything that you want for outdoors—for instance:

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LIFE TIME
FURNITURETRADE PRACTICES
INJURE GERMANY

Harden Raps Gouging of
Foreigners as Having
Boomerang Effect.

PASSPORT HOLDERS HIT

Extortion From Visitors Has Be-
come Systematic, He
Declares.

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN,
Germany's Leading Publicist.

By Cable Dispatch to The Star.
BERLIN, June 3.—Discrimination against foreigners is creating increased bitter feeling against Germany. The present situation is like that in which a celebrated doctor sent a woman patient to take the baths at a mineral spa. He gave her a sealed letter to a doctor there, telling her that it described her symptoms. The lady, inclined to hypochondria, could not resist the opportunity to learn her true condition. She opened it to read: "Dear Colleague: I am sending you a golden goose which I have plucked. Do you likewise."

In many countries today a foreign passport is regarded as such a letter describing the bearer as a golden bird which the natives should and must pluck. Formerly the treatment of foreigners was a reliable criterion of a nation's culture and patriotism. Extortion of money from visitors was not required at every turn. Such abuses were reported in France even during and after the war, but a regular system now has developed throughout Europe which may be summarized as "when we catch people from high seas or from the air, they must pay for our law exchange." In law and morals a person must pay only for damages which they are personally responsible and certainly it is not the fault of the American tourist if the dollar buys seventy times more marks than eight years ago, nor is it the Swedish globe-trotter's fault if with four crowns in his pocket he becomes a millionaire on crossing the Russian frontier. The reich mark and the soviet ruble—although a new issue of the latter on May 1 is worth 10,000 of the old—have inherited only the name and not the value of their deceased predecessors.

Exchange Affects Relations.

Making 20 per cent of Europeans, whose exchange is high, pay for the sufferings of 80 per cent whose exchange is low, is not only unjust, but often injurious to their own commerce, but degrading to the nations that permit such unworthy practices. Every week brings me heaps of complaints from plucked birds of passage, mostly half-amused, but many furious. Hotel keepers raise prices and Americans when the dollar rises, but do not lower them when it falls. An American lands at Bremen and is offered from sea sickness, calls a doctor, who prescribes an aspirin tablet and charges 2,000 marks for a five-minute visit. An Englishman orders tickets for a ball, and the messenger reports that only boxes of candy, 600 marks. When the Englishman telephones to reserve one the cashier, hearing the accent, says, "Oh, an Englishman!" Then the price is 2,400 marks a place. In some towns theater tickets are four or five times dearer to foreigners than to Germans. The cheaper tickets for the Germans give admission only when persons are produced proving nationality. Thus the foreigner cannot avoid the tax by seeing a German to buy the tickets. Of course, nobody thinks of refusing the tax when the foreigner, prevented from going, gives his tickets to a German friend. Worse yet, this thing is approved by most people and praised as a proper economic defense. Women, unable to afford proper sugar for their husbands and children, become enraged when they learn foreigners can afford such luxuries, as the price is negligible to them when reckoned in their own money, and ask why shouldn't they pay more? Because it is wrong; it is dishonest to sell the same goods or the same work at different prices according to the purchaser's nationality, and also because the state treasury does not profit from such fleecing.

Pays as Foreigner.

Who knows, for instance, that the envious dollar man did not buy marks when they were much dearer than now? I recently met one here who is very poor but came to claim a small legacy. Because of his passport he was obliged to pay foreign prices everywhere. The same thing happened to a German woman who during the war married an English prisoner and now is suing for her mother's estate. Such things occur every day. Who can assert these extra prices always go down in the books of the tax collector? Who can say that the tailor who charges a foreigner 20,000 marks for a suit of clothing does not enter it in the ledger as a price of 8,000? The door is opened wide to fraud and helps the demoralization of all business, which is often shady enough already.

This can be effectively fought only through diplomatic channels. Nobody would object to a high passport visa fee nor a reasonable tax on foreigners, but everybody complains against paying four to six times more for the same article because their name is Smith instead of Muller. We must not slip back into the days when a foreigner was regarded as an enemy and fair game for profiteering. Only geese submit quietly to plucking.

The belief that the distress of 300,000,000 people can be alleviated by charging a few thousand marks to the communist muddlehead's demand that Amshel of Rothschild should divide his fortune with all. This wise banker, when the demand was made, turned to his cashier and said:

"Give this man three marks. That is his exact share."

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HOUSES UNROOFED
BY BLAST IN PLANT

BY A. R. DECKER.
By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News.
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VIENNA, June 3.—Blumau, the village in which an explosion in an ocherite plant occurred recently, has the appearance of a town in the war zone. The concussion shook the tiles off roofs, while a rain of debris tore immense holes in buildings and killed many persons outright. Steel girders, twisted as by giant hands, were thrown more than 1,000 feet in the air. Fire is still smoldering in the plant, making search for the victims difficult. It is believed that thirty were killed and 800 wounded. The fire started from an unknown cause. The employees appear to have become panic-stricken and to have fled without trying to extinguish the flames which communicated to the explosives. Since the armistice Austria has used large quantities of high explosives for mining purposes and some to Jugoslavia presumably for military uses.

Conducting a Winning
Fight on Disease Germs

GEORGE E. VINCENT.

President of the Rockefeller Foundation, whose recent report, now made public, declares that the foundation is ready to eradicate the disease of hookworm and yellow fever germs. Almost \$2,000,000 has been spent in fighting similar germs in France. The International Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has made thorough scientific investigations, surveys and research in this direction in China, Japan, the Philippines, Siam and India.

GERMAN PROMISES
HELD MEANINGLESS

Tardieu Says "Hypothesis"
Is Loophole for Future
Evasion.

BY ANDRE TARDIEU,
Former French High Commissioner
to America.

By Cable Dispatch to The Star.

PARIS, June 3.—Germany's reply on the reparations question means nothing. Like all German answers since Germany began replying, it reminds of the ambiguity of the notes that Wilson received from Berlin prior to America's declaration of war.

True, it contains certain promises, but they are based upon a hypothesis which may not be realized, and thus, when the day of fulfillment arrives, Germany can say, "I am not committed to anything."

As I said last week, May 31, although called the final limit, was not the day when Germany must accept or reject the reparations commission's conditions for continuing the moratorium. These conditions were chiefly the cessation of fiduciary inflation and the exportation of capital.

Promises in Principle.

On these essential points—and the stabilization of the mark is as essential to Germany as to her creditors—Wirth's note formulates promises in principle, but leaves the realization to further conversations. The creditors seem to have forgotten that Germany could not refuse whatever conditions they judged indispensable to putting Germany's finances in order, for article 241 of the Versailles treaty stipulates clearly that Germany must modify her laws, decrees and ordinances so as to assure complete execution of the reparations clauses. Wirth merely declares he will discuss with the reparations commission what must be done. Thus we find ourselves on the terrain of conversations and hypotheses, abandoning the firm ground of law as defined by the treaty.

Furthermore, Wirth's note assumes an international loan, which the bankers have not got through discussing. Nothing is less sure than that it will be granted. The mandate of the bankers' committee is very limited, and the loan is a future placement extremely difficult to consummate within such limits. The overwhelming probability is the bankers will report the loan impossible on such conditions, and in that event it is undoubtable that Wirth, who accepted the Hermes proposals only after a long resistance, will take advantage of the situation to withdraw his promises.

Peril of Inflation.

That, in my opinion, is the great drawback to this successive improvisation which for two years and a half have been substituted for the pure, simple execution of the written contract between the parties. In June, 1922, it is realized that fiduciary inflation and exportation of capital are a deadly peril to Germany and the allies alike. Why wasn't this realized in 1920? Why wasn't Germany then, by virtue of article 241, required to take proper legislative and executive measures to stop inflation and exportation of capital, which measures Wirth today only promises to examine? Don't be astonished that a Frenchman asks these questions, for at the moment of writing France has advanced eighty-five billion francs for Germany's account. The interest on the loans whereby this money was raised takes four and a half billion francs annually from the pockets of French taxpayers, and before we finish with pensions and reconstruction we will have ninety billions more to spend.

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PEACE IN IRELAND

Little Headway So Far Made
Toward Settled
Conditions.

CHALLENGE TO ULSTER

Collins-De Valera Agreement, at
Variance With London Pact,
Called Defiance.

BY GEORGE N. BARNES,
British parliament leader.

By Wireless Dispatch to The Star.

LONDON, June 3.—Ireland remains our main preoccupation at the moment. I am sorry to say that this unfortunate country is making little headway toward settled conditions. One must hope and work for the best, but there is no disguising ugly developments, and it is a melancholy fact that there is as yet no peace, and it also is to be admitted that unpunished crimes still are an outstanding feature of Irish life. The fighting in Dublin and in Ulster continues unchecked.

The agreement between Collins and De Valera was aimed at peace, and in the first exuberance of feeling the claim was made that hostilities would end in a week. But we have not had even a temporary cessation of the state of war. There has been no improvement in the south, and there has been further embittered feeling between the north and the south.

Violates London Agreement.

The agreement provided for elections in Ulster as well as in the south of Ireland. That provision is sharply at variance with the London agreement, and is, in my opinion, a challenge to Ulster as well as a defiance to Great Britain. Moreover it predicates a reproduction of the Sinn Fein assembly instead of an Irish parliament freely elected. Even if the vote were confined to the south it would be contrary to the London treaty, because the new government would consist nearly half of republicans who openly have declared that they will not subscribe to any oath of allegiance such as is provided for in that document.

These things have formed the subject of long and anxious consultations between the British ministers and those from Dublin during the week. The results were communicated to parliament by Mr. Churchill on Wednesday. He made an ominous reference to the analogous situation in the United States just before the civil war there. The plea, he said, had been put forward by Messrs. Collins and Griffith that free elections in Ireland were impossible under existing circumstances; that the ballot boxes would be burned and the papers destroyed.

This he characterized as a reflection on the Irish people, but he reminded all concerned that final ratification of the treaty still is to be given in Great Britain when a constitution is sub-

mitted by the provisional government. He and Mr. Asquith pleaded for patience and forbearance for Ireland and for faith in the Irish people, and there the matter rests for the moment. The gain so far from the generous action of the king a year ago is that the treaty has been drawn up and is duly signed by Irishmen and that the treaty has been recognized throughout the world as so fair and far reaching that it has aligned public opinion of the world on the side of Great Britain. This nation loyally and promptly honored its bond in every particular and even went beyond it to meet the difficulties of the Irish signatories. The next word is with the Irish people.

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